

## Semi-Weekly Standard.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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RALEIGH: FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1865.

The Hon. William A. Graham, J. T. Leach, T. C. Fuller, W. N. H. Smith, and John A. Gilmer, were in this City a day or two since. They appeared to be in good health after the heavy labors of the session of Congress just closed.

We call attention to the advertisement of Col. Parker in to-day's paper.

The communication of "Merton" is respectfully declined. We are much obliged to the author for the kind terms in which he is pleased to speak of us. But some of his remarks in regard to others could do no good, and might, if published, tend to interrupt that harmony which is regarded by him self and by all as so important at this time.

"A Sick Soldier" complains through the *Conservative* of Wednesday, that "the rich members of the Episcopal Church in this City, which we are using as a temporary hospital, has taken away the cushions out of the pews, thus compelling the sick and exhausted soldiers, who have become disabled in defence of their property, to lay their sick and weary bodies on the hard cold planks of the pews." The writer adds that he is "happy to state that two or three members of the congregation have shown more gratitude and humanity, and have left the cushions in their pews." We take it for granted that those who have removed their cushions intend to substitute something in their place, which will be as useful and as comfortable as the cushions would have been. So far as the value of the cushions is concerned, however, that amounts to nothing, and should not be thought of for a moment. They are not too fine or too good to rest the weary bodies of the sick and wounded, and if allowed to remain they would have made excellent mattresses. "A Sick Soldier" says he understands that "every pew was cushioned in that Church." This is a mistake. Some of them were not cushioned. It is not necessary that any feeling should arise from what "A Sick Soldier" complains of, as we do not believe that any member of the congregation would think for a moment of withholding deliberately from the sick and wounded any comfort that might be asked or expected. The act complained of is to be attributed doubtless to a want of reflection.

**Supplies for the Army.**  
We have heretofore noticed the commendable spirit with which our people are furnishing supplies for the army. We observe, among other localities, that Rockingham County has done nobly. On the 11th instant a meeting was held in the Court-house, in Warrenton, which was addressed by Col. Duncan K. Melton, Hon. W. N. Edwards, and others. The following amounts were subscribed on the occasion:

"Judge Biggs, rations for one soldier for six months; Gen. R. Ransom, rations for one soldier twelve months; W. N. Edwards, \$300 in Confederate bonds; T. A. Montgomery, \$1,000 in Confederate bonds; W. T. Alston, \$1,000 in Confederate bonds; J. E. Twitty, rations for one soldier twelve months; L. J. Jones, rations for one soldier twelve months; Mrs. B. J. Hays, rations for one soldier twelve months, including clothing; W. K. Kearney, 3 barrels of flour, 200 pounds of bacon; Judge Edward Hall, 1 barrel of flour, 50 pounds of bacon; John T. Williams, rations for two soldiers twelve months; J. V. Cawthorn, 2 barrels of flour, 200 pounds of bacon, (saler.) W. T. Farhang, 2 barrels of corn; Nathan Milam, 5 barrels of corn; P. A. Thornton, rations for one soldier twelve months; Mrs. W. C. Williams, 2 barrels of flour; Thos. Carroll, 500 pounds of bacon, 2 barrels of flour; Simon Fleming, rations for one soldier twelve months; W. T. Sutton, rations for one soldier six months; Dr. Pate, rations for two soldiers twelve months; Sol. Williams, 1 barrel of flour, 100 pounds of bacon; Thos. Twitty, \$500 in smoking and chewing tobacco; W. H. A. Kearney, 100 pounds of bacon (saler.) C. F. Simms, 1 barrel of flour (saler.) J. B. Carroll, 200 pounds of bacon (saler.) James R. Carroll, 200 pounds of bacon, 2 barrels of flour, 20 barrels of corn (saler.) Horace Palmer, 5 barrels of corn, 10 bushels of wheat, 200 pounds of bacon (saler.) G. W. Nicholson, 200 pounds of bacon, 3 barrels of corn (saler.) Wm. Watson, \$1,000 Confederate bonds; James B. Jones, rations for one soldier six months (saler.) T. E. Green, rations for two soldiers six months; Wm. H. Bartlett, 190 pounds of bacon (saler.) J. B. Batchelor, rations for one soldier six months.

I deem it but just to say that the list of contributions made at the time, would no doubt have been much larger, but for the fact, that as soon as it was resolved to appoint a committee for each district, many contributions were withheld, to be given to the committee as being more convenient to contributors, particularly as to the delivery of the articles contributed.

On the 14th instant a meeting was held at Wake Forest, Wake County, at which the following subscriptions were made:

"G. B. Allen, 5 bbls. of corn, 250 pounds of bacon; J. M. Greenlaw, 2 barrels of flour; J. S. Parfory, 180 pounds of flour, 80 pounds of bacon; J. A. Battle, 1 barrel of flour; W. B. Smith, 100 pounds of flour, 80 pounds of bacon; J. J. Pinnell, 1 barrel of corn, 50 pounds of bacon; W. T. Walters, 100 pounds of flour, 80 pounds of bacon; J. W. Fort, 200 pounds of flour, 80 pounds of bacon; Samuel H. Dunn, 5 bbls. of corn, 10 bushels of peas, 80 pounds of bacon; Dr. Chapel, 1 bbl. of corn, 40 pounds of bacon; Prof. Wingate, 1 barrel of corn, 60 pounds of bacon; J. R. Dunn, 160 pounds of flour, 160 pounds of bacon; M. Thompson, 2 bbls. of flour, 160 pounds of bacon; P. A. Dunn, 1 bbl. flour, 3 barrels of corn, 1 barrel peas, 200 lbs. bacon; Dr. Cobb, 1 barrel flour, 2 barrels of corn, 100 pounds of bacon; H. C. Ligon, 300 pounds of flour, 100 lbs. of bacon; W. H. Jones, 100 pounds of flour, 200 lbs. of bacon; P. H. Mangum, 5 bbls. corn, 300 pounds of bacon.

The following amounts were subscribed as a donation to the government, for the special benefit of the soldiers, with a view to the payment of their salaries:

B. H. Dunn, 4 per cent. certificate \$1000; M. Thompson, 4 per cent. certificate \$700; G. B. Allen, 4 per cent. certificate \$1000; J. R. Dunn, 7 per cent. bond \$1000; J. F. Fort, 4 per cent. certificate \$3000; P. A. Dunn, \$1000.

At a meeting previously held in Raleigh a very large amount was subscribed in provisions and money, and we understand the committee has since received numerous subscriptions. The people of Wake County are doing their whole duty in this matter, notwithstanding the presence of a large army in materially diminishing their supplies.

We cannot refrain, as a good Confederate, from saying that the contributions by the little commu-

nity of Forestville alone contrast remarkably well with those of Warren. Warren is the richest County in the State in proportion to territory and population. We do not censure her people, but we respectfully urge them to do better. We do not like the idea of sales or loans to the government. These contributions should be a free will offering, especially by those wealthy slaveholders who have thus far escaped the ravages of war. Their purses, their barns, and their smokehouses should be thrown wide open to relieve the wants of our gallant army. It is not what a man says in this crisis, but what he does, that stamps him as the friend of the soldier and of the cause. We regret to have all attention to the very insignificant subscription in the Warren list, by a gentleman of distinction, whose estate cannot be worth less than one hundred thousand dollars in gold currency. We trust that that is not all he has given. He must have intended to subscribe to the committee of his district at least five hundred pounds of bacon, twenty barrels of corn, and five barrels of flour. Should he do so, or should he subscribe more than the above figures, we will take great pleasure in publishing the fact if it should be brought to our notice.

We console with our neighbor of the *Progress* in the following. The people of Raleigh are acting a noble part in providing for the sick and wounded, and in feeding the hungry soldiers; and let it be remembered that every hungry and afflicted soldier whom we see, once had a home and a family to love and care for him, and that he has been deprived for a time of this great blessing by the inexorable call of duty in the common cause.

"From the Soldiers."—While the theatre of war is so near us there must necessarily be a good many officers and soldiers in and about Raleigh, some passing through and others on duty at this post, and if the citizens would prevent raids on their premises and depredations on their property, let them open their doors and their houses and feed them. Men will not starve if they can help it, and those whose business, age or other conditions has saved them from the hardships, dangers and sufferings of the field, ought to be willing to divide what they have in way of subsistence with these battle-scarred veterans. Besides the sick and wounded there are many well soldiers, paroled prisoners and others, who need food which the Commissary cannot or does not supply, and those families who have the means to do so, let them to their houses and feed them. We believe that the people are generally doing their duty; we know that the ladies are doing much to alleviate the sufferings of the sick and wounded at the hospitals; but as there may be some that as yet have done nothing, we appeal to them to share such as they have with any hungry man connected with the army."

In the *Conservative* of the 23d, we find the following announcements:

Col. John D. Taylor arrived in this place on the afternoon of the 22d from the front. We regret to learn that he lost his arm in the fight on Sunday.

Capt. Rankin, of Wilmington, commanding one of the companies of the 1st battalion heavy artillery N. C. Troops was, we learn, seriously wounded at Bentonville.

Mr. Hamilton, company F, 19th Georgia regiment, died at the depot in this city, on Tuesday night, from wounds received at Bentonville.

**Mob Violence.**  
From what we have written in another article, it will be seen how distinctly we condemn any purpose or intention by any persons to injure, damage, threaten or incommode any citizen, by acts of mob violence. We understand that some of the citizens of Raleigh are concerned about their persons and property, because of apprehensions that such purpose exists among portions of the soldiers. We do not believe there is any such intention. No good and brave soldier will engage in any lawless enterprise; on the contrary, he owes it to the laws of the land, and his own honor, to frown upon any combination, for an illegal purpose, whatever it may be. We are, however, of opinion of the person against whom they are levied. If such apprehensions are reasonably entertained, it is the duty of the city authorities to take steps to protect the threatened persons, and the measures should correspond with the extent of the threats, and the probability of their being put in execution. Every good citizen will readily bear his part in defending his fellow citizen from violence, and his property from degradation, without regard to his prejudices, convictions or animosities. And we are sure that either on the application of the Mayor, in anticipation of any violent conduct, or on the application of an individual, who may feel himself or property, or family to be in danger of molestation, that the military authorities will establish a guard to see order and peace preserved, and quench the apprehensions of the citizens—and this course we would recommend to the city authorities in the interest of the public, as well as individual citizens.

But, while we look with an eye of extreme regret to these transcendent interests, and sink in individual rights to the level of a demand as necessary duty make upon them, we confine our views strictly to government action under the authority of law, and we wholly repudiate, condemn and reprobate the assumption of authority, by mobs or combinations of persons. A lawless aggression upon individual persons, or their property, is a crime against society which every man should resist, not only for himself, but for his neighbor; and this, whether he and his neighbor agree or not, and notwithstanding he may deem his neighbor to be a very improper person.

Nothing, we repeat, will justify mob violence. To engage in such is cowardly and criminal. We trust that our brave soldiers, strictly regarding their own honor, will scrupulously abstain from such, and as scrupulously check in others any disposition to acts of revenge, or indignation, but that they will show the fidelity to their government by a strict maintenance of the rights of its citizens.—*Confederate*.

We learn that the Governor has requested the Council of State to meet in this city on next Monday, the 27th inst.—*Conservative*.

We regret to learn, says the *Confederate*, that Brig. Gen. Reynolds of Arkansas, was severely wounded in one of the recent fights, and has suffered amputation of the left leg. He is now in hospital at the late residence of Dr. F. J. Haywood, and is doing as well as possible.

Brig. Gen. Harrison, of Texas, wounded in the cavalry affair at Johnsonville, is improving.

**AN EXAMPLE WORTHY OF Imitation.**—At Tench's auction sale yesterday, an elegant new blanket was put up to be sold, which the auctioneer stated belonged to a lady, who was forced to part with it to procure money to buy food. He asked the crowd to bid liberally, stating that he intended to charge no commission for making the sale. It was started at \$25 and very rapidly went up to \$60, at which price it was knocked down to a well known citizen, who paid the amount and directed the auctioneer to send the blanket back to the lady.

**Brook Jail.**—We learn that two negro men, under sentence of death, for the crime of Rape, and who were to be hanged on Friday, the 24th inst., broke jail, in Oxford, on Sunday night last, making their escape.—*Confederate*.

**SALE OF AUTOGRAPHS.**—At an autograph sale in Washington city, an autograph letter of Lafayette to Mr. Madison, was sold for \$15, 50; the signature of Napoleon Bonaparte brought \$5, 50; a letter from William Henry Harrison brought \$5, 50; John Hancock's autograph, \$5, 50; Van Hook's autograph, \$4, 75; a letter from Andrew Jackson, \$5; a letter from Thomas Jefferson to Lafayette, \$5; Thomas Jefferson's address to the Tammany Society, \$5, 50; the autograph of Toussaint L'Ouverture, \$5, 50.

**From the Front.**  
Active operations continue below. Because of the well understood wish of our military authorities to refrain from publishing the many rumors, etc., which we constantly hear.

Gen. Johnston's recent successes have infused confidence into the public mind, and his ability to meet his antagonist successfully is daily increasing. The people and army are happy in the wise selection of their Commander-in-Chief, who has placed this able strategist and thorough soldier at the head of affairs in this State.

Below we give the telegraphic account of the battle of Bentonville:

**HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF S. S., March 20th.**  
Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, Secretary of War: Gen. J. E. Johnston reports that about 5 P. M., on the 19th instant he attacked the enemy near Bentonville, routed him and captured three guns. A mile in the rear he rallied upon fresh troops, but was forced back shortly after six P. M., when receiving more troops he apparently assumed the offensive, which was resisted with difficulty until dark. This morning he is entrenched.

Our troops behaved admirably. A dense thicket prevented rapid operations.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

**Trans-Mississippi, Charleston, &c.**

The *Mobile Advertiser and Register*, has reliable information that Kirby Smith has 25,000 negro troops armed, equipped and organized, under their masters, and operating in the Trans-Mississippi Department. The muster rolls of that department contain over one hundred thousand names, and eighty thousand effective men are in the service. The journals announcing this fact, ask why they are not used to some purpose where they are needed.

The small pox prevails at Mobile. The exchanged prisoners brought it with them. Sanitary measures have kept it limited in its ravages.

The Yankees in Charleston send out daily, foraging parties to devastate the plantations on the Santee. All able-bodied negroes are being dragged from their homes to fill the Yankee ranks.

The Carolina railroad is operating within five miles of Summerville, twenty five miles from Charleston.

Dr. A. G. Mackey, and another person, have been appointed by the Yankee Street Inspectors of Charleston. The Editors of the *Courier* call Dr. Mackey an old and well-tried citizen.

Sanitary improvements are progressing in East Bay, Broad and Church streets. The Yankees are fearful of the event of the sickly season, and are purifying to be prepared for it.

On the night of the 10th March, a fire destroyed a whole block, in which was situated the warehouse of John Frazier & Co.

The roads to Charleston are lined with people, whites and blacks, going to Charleston on foot to trade and for protection.

Fortress has commenced treating ladies brutally and outrageously in his raids from Charleston.

The cotton fleet that left Tybee on the 3d, consisting of 13 vessels, is supposed to have been lost in the storm which prevailed off Hatteras two weeks since.

The situation on the North border of Alabama, March 6th, shows that Gilmore was being reinforced by Thomas with cavalry.

At Knoxville preparations are being made to move into Western Virginia.

Thomas has garrisoned Dalton and Tunnel Hill. Three regiments are at Chattanooga, and two hundred and eighty at Running Water, and forty in each of the block houses at Enders. At Bridgeport there are two regiments, and at Stevenson the garrison is very small. The balance of Thomas' army are at Huntsville, Decatur and Eastport.

Rosecrans has five brigades in Middle Tennessee, scouring the country for supplies and recruits. The rebel soldiers they catch have the alternative to join the Yankees or be killed. Stokes' brigade is most conspicuous in this work.

The Yankee prisoners have been moved up from Cahawba to Selma, Ala., on account of the high water flooding the country so that supplies could not reach them.

Grierson was at Pensacola with six thousand troops on the 8th instant. Preparations continue at Pensacola for operations on Mobile and Selma.

**From the North.**

Northern papers of the 17th received in Richmond.

A dispatch to Grant from Sherman, dated Fayetteville, 12th, says his army is in fine health and spirits. He had met with no serious opposition.

Sheridan reports that on Monday last a portion of his cavalry was engaged between Hanover Junction and Richmond while the main body was pushing on towards the White House.

The *London Times* says the fact that the new Minister is accredited to the United States will dispel the wild fancy that England and France contemplated a sort of underhand recognition of the Southern Confederacy on the 4th of March by acknowledging Lincoln as President only of those States which had taken part in his election.

Ex Senator Foote has reiterated his denunciations of the Confederacy in a letter published in *London*.

The ram *Olinda* was still in the port of Feroe.

We find in the *Conservative* of the 23d, the following letter addressed to Gov. Vance:

Evrr, March 19th, 1865.

To His Excellency, Z. R. Vance, Gov. of N. C.:

DEAR SIR: The train from Little River arrived this morning. The following may be regarded as a summary of the news from Fayetteville, viz:

All the Arsenal buildings burned, Fayetteville-Oberster office burned, W. B. Wright's residence burned, C. B. Mallie's residence burned, John E. McLean's residence burned, Mrs. Bank's residence burned, Branch Bank of State of N. C. burned.

Two warehouses occupied by Rockfish Co burned, Court house and jail burned, All the cotton factories burned.

John Waddell was killed on his plantation about four miles east of Fayetteville. None of the citizens of Fayetteville were killed. John P. McLean, W. T. Horne and Major Hawley were all along his side from them where their valuables were hid, but were taken down uninjured. It is reported that about 400 negroes and whites were drowned in Cape Fear River, in endeavoring to escape with the Yankees, either from the sinking of a flat or the Yankees either cutting the pontoons loose.

Private residences, after being plundered, were guarded to "protect" them.

Your Excellency's ob't serv't,

J. B.

**PLENTY OF PROVISIONS.**—The *Lynchburg Republican*, under the caption of "Curious Facts," has the following:

In his official report of his late raid to James River, Sheridan says that he found provisions for man and beast in great abundance all along his march! This is a beautiful commentary upon the liberality and policy of some of our people. When Gen. Lee calls for provisions to feed his needy army, we are told that large sections of the country have nothing and that this man and that have given them all, but when Yankee raiders come along they find meat houses and corn cribs or cellars filled with all abundance. How is this? How is it that our people prefer to feed our enemies to our friends? Let us have their provisions taken from them by Sheridan to giving them to Lee?

**Northern Account of the Battle between Sheridan and Early.**

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* describing the fight with General Early, says: "Early's Stoughton, the route was on a common dirt road. This was softened by constant rains so that the mud was nearly two feet deep. The march was necessarily slow, but the troops were in excellent spirits, and only too eager to meet the enemy."

When General Oster reached Fishersville, five miles from Waynesboro, he came upon the rebel vanguard, but these he sent flying to their camps in quick time. On reaching a point near Waynesboro the column was halted, and a detachment sent forward to reconnoitre. This party soon discovered the enemy posted on a range of hills near Waynesboro and South River. The rebels had five pieces of artillery in position, commanding the front, on which Oster was approaching. Gen. Oster immediately dismounted and deployed two regiments as skirmishers. In the rear of them and on either side of the road were solid regiments. The movement on the enemy's works was the work of a moment. Our skirmishers advanced with rapidity, firing at the enemy, and then the whole line moved on the enemy's position. The rebels fired one volley, and then ran like a flock of sheep. Their attempt to escape was fruitless, as Oster closed his lines on them, and surrounded nearly the whole of the enemy, captured eighty-seven commissioned officers, eleven hundred and sixty-five enlisted men, thirteen standard and battle flags, seven cannons, one hundred wagons, ambulances and other vehicles. Among the rebel officers captured were General Early's entire staff—Colonel Orr, chief of artillery, and Colonel Vesburg, commanding brigade.

General Early did not attempt to rally or encourage his men, but fled when he saw Oster and his troops maneuvering for position, fled off on a fleet horse, attended by an orderly, and proceeded through the Blue Ridge via Rockfish gap, and towards Charlottesville.

It seems that Gen. Early departed, making any successful defence against Sheridan, and on the morning of the day Oster attacked him, he caused all surplus stores and six pieces of artillery to be placed on a railroad track for transportation elsewhere. The train was also captured by Gen. Oster, together with all the spoils, including a large quantity of artillery ammunition. The artillery was all destroyed, burst or spiked, and the gun carriages destroyed on account of the muddy condition of the roads.

The victory was almost a bloodless one, as we only lost ten or twelve in killed and wounded.

General Early was captured, and the enemy were destroyed for the same reasons above stated.

**FEDERAL OF MAJOR GENERAL WHITING.**—The funeral of Major General Whiting, Confederate States army, took place at Trinity Church, New York, and was quite largely attended. Brigadier General Ball, of the Confederate States army, was present.

The *Herald* says: "Every one present seemed alive to the solemnity of the occasion, and many appeared sincerely affected. The afflicted mother and sisters of General Whiting occupied seats near the altar, and excited unusual sympathy. The last words of the service having been uttered, the procession re-formed in the same order, with the addition of the female relatives and several ladies—friends of the deceased—all in deep mourning, and passed out of the church, whence they proceeded to Greenwood cemetery, where pending the removal of his remains to the South, they were deposited. The coffin was highly polished rosewood, silver mounted, the following inscription being on the breastplate: 'Major-General W. H. C. Whiting, U. S. A., born in the state of Mississippi, died on Governor's Island, New York harbor, March 10, 1865, aged forty years, eleven months and eighteen days.'

The coffin was placed two handsome caskets, composed of pure white cannelas; and while it was passing up the aisle, a young lady placed a number of flowers, with a white ribbon, on the lid.

The *Conservative* says, "We have been shown a letter from Maj. W. S. Downer, Superintendent of the Confederate States army, dated 17th inst., giving some account of the doings of the Yankees in Fayetteville. We have been permitted to extract the following: 'Fayetteville is ruined. All the Arsenal Buildings, the Market House, Court House, printing office, both foundries all the Mills, Cotton Factories, Oil Works, Mr. Mallie's house, Mr. McLean's house, &c. They robbed the people of every thing in the way of food. I have a letter from Mr. Mallie in which he says, 'some people must starve.' The train has gone down to Little River to-day and taken a load of provisions.'

**NOT CORRECT.**—The Superintendent of Conscription in a report to a General, informed that the conscription law had not been fully enforced in this State. This intimation, or charge is not correct, and does gross injustice to North Carolina, for we venture to say that in no State of the Confederacy has the conscription law been more fully executed than in this, and no commander of conscripts has been more prompt in discharging his duties than Col. M. Lett, and no State authorities have so co-operated in carrying out the law as we have those of North Carolina. President Davis himself has given testimony on this point, for in his speech at the Depot in this place last summer he declared that the law had been better enforced in North Carolina than in any other State.

The fact is, if other States had executed the law as well as North Carolina has, our armies would be larger than they now are. North Carolina has been pretty thoroughly drained of men, and cannot bear much further draining.—*Char. Democrat*.

**THE NEWSPAPER PRESS IN THE CONFEDERACY.**—The *Danville Register* of Wednesday, remarks that the recent movements of Sherman and Sheridan have greatly decreased the number of newspapers published in the country. In Virginia we have heard of papers being burned from four points—Richmond, Lynchburg, Danville and Petersburg, and one weekly at Clarksville. The number has been largely curtailed in North Carolina. Wilmington, Goldsboro, Fayetteville, Newbern, &c., are now in the hands of the enemy. The Yankees now publish a paper at Wilmington. Some think that Raleigh, too, may go by, then Greensboro, and Charlotte, and some smaller places will be alone left. In South Carolina it is the same.

When the train from Little River arrived this morning, the *Mercury* was removed from Charleston some time before the occupation of the city by the enemy; and the *Courier* which remained, was taken in charge by the Yankees, notwithstanding it opposed unification in '32, and is now issued as a Yankee newspaper. All the papers in Columbia have been discontinued. The *South Carolinian* is now published at Charleston, N. C.

In Georgia the number of public journals has proportionally diminished, and the same may be said of the remaining Southern States.

The result of all this is that there is getting to be a dearth of newspapers in the Confederate States.

The precariousness of the telegraph service, on which the daily papers now rely so much for news, also operates as a barrier to newspaper enterprise, even in those narrow sections of country as yet untouched by the enemy.—*WPA*.

The Yankees in their attack on the forts below Wilmington, had a counterfeit presentation of the Monitor mounted, which they call the Albemarle No. 2. A turret is composed of canvas and frame work the propelling power being electric. Its principal use appears, from Yankee accounts, to consist in producing "a scare," but by the same source it is stated that Fort Anderson sent some ugly shots through the turret, and changed the boot to the other leg—*Carolinian*.

**AN ARTLESS ARGUMENT.**—Nainabarra, a black prince, arrived in England from neighborhood of Sierra Leone in 1791. The gentleman to whom care he had been entrusted took great pains to convince him that the Bible is the Word of God, and he received it as such with great reverence and simplicity. When he was asked what it was that satisfied him on this subject, he replied: "When I found all good men minding the Bible, and calling it the Word of God, and all bad men disregarding it, I then was sure that the Bible must be what good men call it, the Word of God."

There has been a snow storm in the south of France, such as has not been known in the memory of man. Several lives were lost by it.

**Casualties in the Battle of Bentonville, fought Sunday, March 19th, 1865.**

Our Reporter has handed us the following list of wounded in the battle of Bentonville, and now in this City, (or in the course of being transferred to other points,) at the Episcopal and Baptist Churches.

**OFFICER'S QUARTERS—HAYWOOD HOUSE.**

Brig Gen D H Reynolds, Ark, left thigh amputated.

Brig Gen E W Pettis, Lea's corps, flesh wound in leg.

Col D N Keeser, 6th Fla, amputated right leg.

Li Col J K Elliott, 30th Ala, contused wound.

Maj W Elliott, Gen Lee's staff, gunshot wound, slight.

Li Jno Middleton, 1st S C artillery, concussion shell.

Li A D Regana, 23rd Ga, right leg.

Capt J M Bass, 24th Tenn, right arm.

Li W C O'Key, 53th N C, contusion shell.

Li E S Sauls, 10th S C, right hand.

Li Boykin, 8th Ga, right arm.

Li F M Carroll, 61st N C, head.

Li J N Dollawhite, 1st Miss, Battalion, left shoulder.

Li W D Miller, 43th Tenn, jaw.

Li O W Gray, 66th Ga, right leg.

Col Jas Hagan, 3d Ala, Cav, left arm.

Capt H H Thorngren, 53th Ga, head.

Li J C Boyer, 3rd Ark, left thigh.

Li L Pope, 4th Ark, right ankle.

Li M D Park, 5th Ark, neck.

Li Jas A Kelly, 45th N C, left arm.

Li O C Gunn, 6th Fla, left thigh.

Li S S McAubrey, 105 N C, right side.

Li T J Kirk, 5th Ga, wrist.

Capt J Brooks, 36th N C, amputation right arm.

Sgt W D West, 15th Ark, shoulder.

Li Albert Livingston, 3rd Fla, knee.

**EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**

J F Walden, Corp Company A, 22d Ga, Battalion, head.

Li McDonald, B, 36th N C, stomach.

Barton Brown, G, 66th N C, right side.

S D Hiller, C, 20th S C,